

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Founded 1909

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IN ADVANCE

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Washington, March 5.—Forecast: South Carolina—Fair Friday and Saturday.

England and the United States are mighty loving these days.

Lent doesn't seem to have anything to do with putting a stop to tangoing.

Purple wigs are coming into style. But Jim Ham Lewis has the right and title to the pink whiskers.

Mr. Bryan should be advised that there is a difference between Chihuahua and Chataqua.

For all of the jokes we have tried to pull on the ground hog, we ask to be forgiven.

The patriots of Mexico will fight to the bitter end for their God-given right to loaf and squabble.

Those boys who fall to learn baseball at college have consolation in tennis.

There should be a curfew law. American people spent \$275,000,000 on moving pictures last year.

Executive sessions are so much more interesting to report than open ones. That's the reason why.

Richard le Gallienne says that "hemfiness is next to Godliness." There are so many comforting thoughts in the world.

Special wire to Columbia: Please take up that nice new carpet off the floor of the legislature. Great gobs of gore do not improve carpets.

Politics in South Carolina has reached the lofty plane of the bull fight in Mexico, the chicken fight in Cuba and the duel in gay Paris.

In spite of the trouble lawyers have to make a living, some people are cruel enough to talk about speeding up cases in court.

Moved and seconded that John Lind be recalled and that Willie Hearst, silent Willie, be sent to take the noisy one's place.

Ball clubs in training in the south ask for a "work out," yet they kicked like steers when ordered to shovel snow off the grounds.

Use the split log drag after this spell of bad weather, and it will be worth thousands of dollars to the county.

Somehow or other, we feel that something like a tub of ice water is going to wash old Mexico in the face before many days.

Was that a real earthquake or was Uncle Dave just laughing at some joke? That would be enough to shake the country around.

The execution of four of New York's gunmen next April is distinctly against the interests of sport. What will the man killers do for a pasture?

Dr. Jas. H. Carline of Wofford college, grand old man that he was, once said, "We can do what I cannot." That is the strongest argument for co-operation.

Civilization is spreading. The king of England saw two American teams play baseball the other day. Wonder if he bawled out the umpire. His papa would have done it.

We poor clodhoppers away up here in Anderson can't make heads or tails

out of all this mess in Columbia, and a grand, clean sweep of the whole business might be appreciated.

Carranza says he is the big noise of the Mexican revolution and that Villa is but a little drummer boy. But that doesn't put Benton back on earth.

Thought for the Day. Make for yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts. Note of us yet know for none of us have been taught in early youth what fairy palaces we may build of beautiful thoughts, proof against all adversity, bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble historic, faithful sayings, houses of precious and restful thoughts.—Ruskin.

ANOTHER "TEDDY."

An editorial paragraph in this paper Thursday was taken in a way quite different from that in which it was intended. When we stated that "Teddy" was not a candidate for the office of postmaster at Anderson, we had reference of course to the cold-blooded manner in which Col. Roosevelt, the big bull moose, has been running for office. We were unaware that one of the local candidates bears a pet name of "Teddy," but we are informed that such is the case, and that some of his friends thought he had withdrawn from the race. We state on his own "say-so" that he is very much in the race yet.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

The action of the house in sustaining the veto of the governor with reference to the clause enabling certain officials to borrow money with which to run the government next summer may not embarrass the state as seriously as it now appears, although it is a very serious situation.

The colleges of the state and the asylum and other institutions will be seriously bothered. The asylum cannot close, of course, for there are 1,800 inmates to be cared for. But we believe that they will not shut down. There are patriotic men in the state who will in some way borrow money to keep the wheels of government running.

As a last resort the state could ask the railroads and mills and other incorporations to pay their taxes in advance of the regular time, and thus give the state the cash with which to run the other through the rain months. We believe that the Southern Railway company is the largest individual taxpayer in the state, and from what we have seen of President Fairfax Harrison we are convinced that he will help the state of South Carolina and her people in any way that is within his power.

THE ANDERSON SPIRIT.

That was a great speech which Mr. B. F. Mauldin made in Abbeville. We hope that the directors of the Chamber of Commerce will ask him to appear before them tonight at their meeting in Maple hall and give the same information to the people of Anderson that he did to the residents of Abbeville. It was just such a talk as would inspire the people of this community as nothing else could do.

He told of the effect of industry and enterprise upon a community. He made it plain in the outset that he is not a public speaker, and merely a business man, but he gripped the attention of that audience and had the men listening to his every word. He told them that a community is not benefited by enterprises, such as railroads, unless it works in conjunction with those concerns.

Then he came to Anderson 42 years ago the National Bank of Anderson was the only banking institution in five counties. Did the establishing of other banks hurt this one? No. There are 18 banks in Anderson county today, and all the surrounding counties have good banking institutions, and yet his own bank is bigger and more prosperous than ever. This he said in reply to the statement that to build railroads through an unopened country would build small towns to the hurt of the larger.

He spoke of the public spirit of Anderson and the way in which men had gone into things here to build the town and had put enterprises here. Panics had come along and had caught them. The local people had lost their money. But the enterprises are here and the pay rolls are here. The people of Anderson are just as loyal, just as hopeful, just as plucky as ever, and when a man comes along how with a proposition they do not ask who is proposing it, but "is it a good enterprise?"

He told of the bulge given to real estate values by the building of the local trolley line; described how the citizens here built on to Belton and how the values rose increasingly; and finally told of the great development that is now opening to the city because the Duke's road over the Interurban and have given Anderson a better connection with the outside world. He declared his hope and earnest wish and his belief that the road will be built to Atlanta and Anderson made

a big city. He stated that Anderson is willing to take her chances with Atlanta.

In presenting the matter of the new road to the people of Abbeville Mr. Mauldin said he knew less of the details of the proposition than the people of Abbeville do. But he would say this: Anderson will take a business view of it, and if it appears to be a good thing, then let Anderson come in on it, and she will do so.

Y. M. C. DIRECTORS ARE WELL PLEASED

WITH WORK OF ASSOCIATION FOR WINTER.

EXTENSION WORK

The Mill Committees Are Being Brought Into Touch With the Work.

The directors of the Y. M. C. A. met last night in the parlors of the Chiquola hotel and went over the work of the association for the last few months. The reports were more than satisfactory and showed that the association has not only been maintained, but has undertaken a forward work which is destined to attract the attention of the whole country.

The extension work in the mill communities, the night school work, in which all kinds of instruction is given by nine teachers to boys from the primary grades to over-seers in cotton mills who are studying the nice points of designing, these and other features of the work, as well as the Sunday rallies, were all commended by the board. Also Secretary Burnett's plan to get out a paper for the people of the mill communities.

As Mr. D. H. Mims, the assistant secretary, has been employed for all of his time in the mill extension work, Secretary Burnett is without an assistant. He stated that he would endeavor to get along without help, but the board decided that he must have assistance and authorized him to get an assistant at such a time as he saw fit.

The next Sunday public meeting will be held in the court house at 3:30 Sunday afternoon and the address will be delivered by Dr. H. N. Snyder, president of Wofford college.

Members of the board explored the fact that since this series of Sunday services had commenced, hundreds of men have been turned from the doors. An auditorium of some kind is needed. The night school classes have overrun all accommodations and the work is hampered for want of facilities. All of these cramped conditions, in addition to a growing public demand for a home for the association, were discussed at the meeting last night. It is believed that before long the association will be able to build a home. The only drawback is the question of real estate. If some citizen or citizens of Anderson who have property that they wish improved in order to increase the value of the surrounding property would make an offer to the association they no doubt would find that the money for the building itself would be forthcoming without any trouble.

NATION'S BEST SOUGHT AFTER

MOST EFFICIENT MEN IN NATION WANTED FOR VACANCIES.

DRAW PARTY LINES

Political Affiliations Will Have No Bearing in Present Case.

Washington, March 5.—The best authority on international law and the best lawyer obtainable are wanted for the positions of counselor and solicitor, respectively, in the state department.

This was the word which came from the White House today with the information, too, that President Wilson sought the most efficient men for these services, irrespective of their political affiliations. For the post of counselor, vacated today by J. B. Easton, Moore, the president realizes that he will have a difficult task in finding another such authority on international questions. He hopes, however, to get an experienced international law expert who has had broad diplomatic training as well.

The names of W. W. Rockhill, former ambassador to Turkey and Russia, who recently was mentioned for the position of diplomatic advisor to the president of China, was prominent in today's discussion. Henry White, former ambassador to France, also was mentioned, as were William Bayard Hale and John Lind, who have been unofficial representatives of the president in Mexican affairs.

For the position of solicitor, which requires adaptation to the legal affairs of the state department, the claims made on the United States government abroad, and as to extradition, there were few names suggested. Members were also expected to make recommendations shortly for both positions.

PLEADS FOR A REPEAL OF ACT

(Continued from page 1)

think the president had in mind." When the house committee on interstate commerce meets tomorrow it is expected to favorably report the Sims bill to repeal the exemption clause. On the senate side a bill for that purpose was introduced last year by Senator Chilton of New York.

Senator Chilton, discussing his amendment to indirectly accomplish the repeal, said it was his own idea of a way out of the difficulty. The president had not been consulted with relation to it, he said. "Some senators were inclined to the belief that the Chilton amendment would leave Congress open to the charge that it had attempted to dodge the issue."

Senator Root asserted that the result would be the same as a flat repeal and that congress might better act by direct repeal. Some of the leaders in congress, including Majority Leader Underwood of the House, who oppose the repeal, had no comment to make.

Many Will Support Repeal. New York senators and congressmen praised the message. Others indicated that they would support the repeal, though they did not agree with the president's position.

"I voted for toll exemption," said Senator Kern, democratic leader in the senate. "If I vote for the repeal it will not be because I have changed my views. I do not believe that toll exemption violates the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. If I support the president's request I will do so because of his desire for congress to support his foreign policy, and for the further reason in questions of this kind, there is any doubt as to interpretation of treaties, the foreigner should be given benefit of the doubt."

Representative Evans of Montana, a republican member of the committee telegraphed yesterday to be recorded in favor of the repeal bill at the committee meeting tomorrow.

Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania announced that a poll of the house conclusively demonstrated that there are more than enough votes in the house to sustain the president's appeal.

Representative Knowland of California, republican, issued a statement declaring that "because of the failure of a foreign policy, and to please nations that are our commercial rivals, the government's policy must be reversed, congress turn a somersault and this country be humiliated in the eyes of the world."

He added that in a speech during the re-election campaign the president had said, referring to the Baltimore free tolls plank, "Our platform is, no tolls, no customs, no catch, no free-trade business, men who ask more from public life, and who are not to be trusted." He said that he was a member of the committee and he was not a member of the committee. He said that he was not a member of the committee and he was not a member of the committee.

The Wilson message was so brief that he had finished reading almost before the surprised galleries realized he had begun. It took less than five minutes, and as another burst of applause greeted its close Mr. Wilson hurried out of the chamber and went back to the White House. The joint session dissolved at once and the two houses resumed their work.

Not a sound had interrupted the president as he read his message and, as he finished the assemblage was all smiles, the demonstration being regarded as a tribute to his first year of office and the first year of democratic supremacy in the government.

Within ten minutes after the president had addressed congress Senator Chilton, democratic of the canals committee, introduced a bill authorizing the president to suspend tolls. As soon as the president left the house Speaker Clark ordered the message referred to the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Leader of Rioters Arrested and Jailed

New York, March 5.—White Frank Tannenbaum, former waiter and now leader of an army of the unemployed marching under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World, was in a cell this afternoon waiting for some one to furnish him with \$7,500 bill, his force, 100 strong, was lined up in the chief magistrate's court to answer charges of disorderly conduct.

Tannenbaum is being tried by a charge of inciting to riot a mob. He and the members of the march party were arrested last night in St. Alphonsus church, on West Broadway, which they had invaded.

When Tannenbaum was arraigned on the charge of inciting to riot the court, after the district attorney's argument of the importance of the case, raised the bond to \$7,500. The erstwhile waiter's friends said they would have to let him remain in jail for a time.

Tannenbaum, defendant, said the I. W. W. was behind every man arrested. He declared working hours in factories should be reduced to eight. The reason so many men were unemployed, he said, was because the factories were working their hands twelve to fourteen hours daily.

The city of Paris has issued a map where within its limits the tough may and may not be droned.

President Wilson Should Intervene

Capt. R. J. Ramer, of this city, is probably the best posted man in this section of the country on Mexican affairs, and he says that President Woodrow Wilson is starting off the inevitable, and that while he is doing so he is jeopardizing the lives of thousands of Americans and billions of dollars of capital. It is his opinion, that unless the United States intervenes that the powers—England, Germany, France and Spain—will come forward and ask the United States to get out of the way with the Monroe doctrine so that they might enter the country; and if that comes to pass Capt. Ramer says that it will take 25 years for the powers to establish a government there that will last.

Capt. Ramer spent three years at Zacatecas, the capital of the state of that name, which is located near the center of Mexico. He is thoroughly familiar with the lay of the land where all the fighting is going on, and he knows the characteristics of the Mexicans.

There are fifteen million people in Mexico, and Capt. Ramer says less than ten per cent. of this number are white people and peoples of unmixed blood. Therein lies another mistake that President Wilson is now making, thinks Capt. Ramer: The president is placing the Mexicans on the same plane as he is placing the people of the Latin-American countries and is, therefore, holding off expecting them to come to some settlement of their quarrels. Capt. Ramer says that in dealing with the Mexicans President Wilson should deal faster if he had 15,000,000 of Comanches Indians on a reservation and the reservation in a state of turmoil and revolution. The people in Mexico are no better than the Indians, says Capt. Ramer, and they would compare only with the mulattoes of this country. The Mexicans are a dependent people, declared Mr. Ramer; an inferior race, to whom the constitutional government makes no appeal. He thinks that their salvation would be a liberal monarchy, just like the government President Diaz gave them for about thirty years.

"The charge that the Mexicans are down-trodden and held back is not generally true," said Capt. Ramer. "Diaz established thousands of public schools and in practically all towns and cities of any importance there are compulsory school attendance laws."

There are four revolutions going on in Mexico at this time. The constitutionalists, under Carranza (and, incidentally, Villa) are holding forth in the northern part of the country; Huerta, commander of the other principal party, holding sway in the capital (Mexico) in this section; Huerta has full sway in the southern part of Mexico; and the revolutionists are in the states of Coahuila and Chihuahua in the south-western part, where the outlaw, Zapata, is reigning; and in the state of Chihuahua situated down in the bow of the country, where some other outlaw is in charge.

The four forces are fighting independently—that is they are not coming together—but they have a common enemy, Huerta.

The rebel army is made up of volunteers, who are fighting for their country, and the rebels have more available men than Huerta has. Huerta's force is composed of petty criminals, conscripts and boys.

Capt. Ramer said that the present conditions will continue until intervention on the part of a power, or until a strong man, like Diaz for instance, rises up and is able to crush out the revolutions and restore peace. Capt. Ramer says that Huerta has some of the main characteristics of Diaz; but he has not been able to command the people like the former president did.

If intervention comes on the part of some foreign power other than the United States, Capt. Ramer predicts that it will mean the securing of a foothold in the western hemisphere by the power that does enter the country. He says that England, Germany, France and Spain have no precedent like the United States has in conquering a country, retaining its peace, establishing a government, and doing in Cuba what they are doing in Mexico. Whichever country does intervene will have to garrison the disturbed country, retaining large numbers of soldiers there, and Capt. Ramer says they will have to keep them there for at least twenty-five years, in his opinion, before all the various forces are subdued.

Capt. Ramer is firmly of the opinion that the Mexicans are not capable of governing themselves, and he censures President Wilson for holding back, thereby jeopardizing the lives of the Americans and the capital in that country. He reiterates his belief that the president is starting off the inevitable—that intervention on the part of the United States is obliged to come, because the other powers are going to bring such pressure to bear that the president will eventually yield. A move to begin bringing the pressure to bear was voiced by Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, Tuesday, when he said that if certain conditions were changed, referring to the Monroe doctrine, then Great Britain would be obliged to intervene. This indicates the differences between the English and the Americans in protecting their people in foreign countries. England has but only one man in Mexico so far as is known, yet it is stated that hundreds of the Americans have lost their lives. Great Britain is ready to make a move now, and the Americans are still holding back.

Washington police have had planned for their discipline and the promotion of efficiency a new set of rules by which they must conduct themselves in future. One of the rules says: "Officers must be peaceable and orderly in their deportment, and must not be in their performance of their duty."

Advertisement for Income Tax. Includes text: "Income Tax", "Idleness and pride tax with a heavier haul than kings and parliaments.", "This idea of 'keeping up with the Jones's' is more ruinous to bank accounts, etc., than floods and earthquakes.", "Our clothing was never lower in price and never so high in quality.", "Our Evans' Fifteens are examples of American efficiency in \$15 suits.", "For luxury see our \$25 garments: Spring hats, oxfords and neckwear that add to the joy of living.", "Send us your mail orders. We pay all charges when cash, check or money order accompanies order. Your money back if you want it.", "The Store With a Conscience."

Advertisement for Wear-Ever Aluminum Utensils. Includes text: "Try this Test", "Place an aluminum utensil, empty, over a fire and when proved has become heated throughout, throw it in a pint of tea-water. You will find the utensil unaffected.", "THAT'S one reason why 'Wear-Ever' ware lasts a generation. And there are other reasons.", "'Wear-Ever' Aluminum Utensils", "Are made from thick, hard sheet aluminum, 99 per cent. pure, without joints, seams or soldered parts. No coating to peel, crack or blister. Cannot rust, cannot form poisonous compounds with fruit acids or foods.", "Wear-Ever Aluminum Utensils are less liable to scorch food than others. And even if you let them boil dry 'Wear-Ever' utensils can be cleaned without abrasion and will be found unimpaired.", "Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that 'Wear-Ever'!", "ANDERSON HARDWARE COMPANY", "E. Whitner St. Anderson, S. C."